

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Organization of the Basic Party Organization and Party Training in the PZPR	DATE DISTR.	25 May 1953
DATE OF INFO.		NO. OF PAGES	3
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCE NO.	RD
		REFERENCES	25X1

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1. According to the decree of the Organizational Bureau of the PZPR (Polish United Workers' Party) the Basic Party Organization (POP) should not include more than 100 members. In factories and institutions having a greater number of Party members, there is a Factory Council. The POP is an independent organization headed by an executive committee composed of five to seven members and directed by two secretaries. In the larger factories the POP is subordinate to the Factory Council; in the small factories where the number of Party members does not exceed 100, the POP is subordinated to the county PZPR committee in large cities or to the town PZPR committee in smaller towns.
2. Since the POP is not in a position to control all production problems it is divided into single organizational departments (organizacje oddzialowe). This department includes those Party members who are employed in the same production department and is subordinate to the POP, being a part of it. In factories where there are two or three shifts there exist alternating organizations (organizacje zmianowe) consisting of employees working the same shift.
3. In April 1951 the Organizational Bureau of the Party created a new cell, the so-called Party group (grupy Partyjne), headed by a chairman who is obliged to be informed of all problems in his group. The group consists of all those members who work in the same department of production or administration, and it is the task of the Party group to organize the labor competition, to maintain the socialist labor discipline, to see to the quality of production, and to influence the non-Party members.
4. The POP recruits new members, trains them, and is entitled to suggest new ideas and personnel changes in the factory. The following subordinate groups are part of the POP: speakers, agitators, liaison group between the town and the country, political schooling, self-schooling. A POP meeting is held at least once a month to discuss various political and production problems, proposals and

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future plans. The POP works closely with the trade unions, youth organizations and other related groups. It is interested in the political and cultural as well as the religious activities surrounding it; for example, it sends some of its members to church to hear the sermon and report on it. According to a decree of the Organizational Bureau of the Party, each Party member must belong to the POP, and therefore the POP was established in all committees and Party organizations, in towns and in villages as well.

5. In August 1950, a 10-month training course was introduced in the Party. The political schooling is controlled by a special department of schooling (wydział szkolenia) which publishes a "schooling library" of its own. The Party tries to induce each member to take the course. The Party schooling of the first (lowest) degree includes all candidates and members of the Party. The course lasts 10 months and has the following program: ideological foundations of the PZPR; statutes of the PZPR; the life of Stalin; and the Polish Six-Year Plan. The organizational department arranges this first course. The lecturers are members of the county committee and have to be approved by the Party authorities. After this introductory course, the Party member has to attend the second degree course.
6. The intermediary course lasts two years and deals with the following subjects: the basic teaching of dialectical materialism; the basic doctrines of Marxian political economy; history of the labor movement in Poland; the Party; and the strategy and tactics in the struggle of the classes. This course includes only Party members and it is the first secretary of the POP who is responsible for it.
7. Another training course is the so-called private schooling which lasts two years and includes only Party members. This program includes the study of: the history of the Soviet Bolshevik Party; the history of materialistic traditions in philosophy; dialectic materialism; dialectic methods and historical materialism; and political economy. It is the so-called "aparaczyky" (prominent members of the Party apparatus, higher administrative personnel and Party activists) who are obliged to take this course. All of these courses are controlled by the voivodship PZPR committee and the Marxist Didactical Center (Marksistowskie Ośrodek Didaktyczny).
8. Aside from these courses the following Party schools exist:
 - a. County Party School (Partyjne Szkoły Powiatowe), which is controlled by the county PZPR committee. The students in this school must be Party members and must have passed the Party intermediary course. The County Party School course lasts six months, with a 10-hour day. The program of this school corresponds to that of the intermediary course except that the natural sciences are given a social-political character. The students live in dormitories and receive leave of absence from their place of employment and receive their normal wages during that time.
 - b. The Voivodship Party School (Wojewodzkie Szkoły Partyjne) are organized and controlled by the voivodship PZPR committee. The students here must be graduates of the County Party School. The course lasts one year and the students live in dormitories and receive a state scholarship of 315 to 650 zloty, depending on the size of the student's family. The students have a 10-hour day and special emphasis is placed on practical work, such as giving lectures, working in various Party departments, visiting factories, etc. The program corresponds to that of a college. The purpose of the voivodship school is to train Party activists, secretaries and instructors.
 - c. The Central School of the PZPR is located on Kosciuszko Street in Lodz, in the building of the former German gymnasium. The director of the school is Celina Budzynska. The course lasts two years. The school has 400 students who receive a state scholarship and live in the dormitories. The teachers are mostly university professors.
 - d. The Schooling Center of the Central Committee of the PZPR is located in Warsaw. To be eligible, a student must be either a graduate of the Central Party School or of a university. The course lasts one year and the school has 100 students. The program corresponds to that of a university's. The teachers are leading figures of the Party and university teachers. Graduates receive a master's degree.

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e. The Schooling Center of the Marxist Scientific Cadres (Centralny Ośrodek Szkolenia Marksistowskich Kadr Naukowych) is also located in Warsaw. Only those who have graduated from a university or other higher school, and professors of higher schools are admitted to the school. The six-month course trains the scientific cadres of the Party. The teachers are well-known political personages such as Professors Adam, Schaff, Chalasinski, Minc, and others.

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